

WILD WAS THE DAY

Delegate Swayne Fired Head-long Out of the Convention.

MISS WILLARD TAKES WATER

She Withdraws Her Temperance and Equal Suffrage Plank and Ignatius Donnelly Hushes the Tumult.

St. Louis, Feb. 24.—The tremendous applause following the reading of the platform in the industrial convention this afternoon was followed by an exciting incident. Swayne, a state representative occupying a seat as proxy for a citizens' alliance delegate, climbed up in a chair and moved that an eight hour plank be added to the platform. Instantly the Knights of Labor in the hall set up a howl. "That fellow has no right in this convention," shouted Secretary Witt, "he was expelled long ago. He is a democratic vote." Swayne had no chance to reply. The cry "traitor," "put him out," echoed all over the hall. Half a dozen delegates swooped down and bore him up the aisle despite his desperate kicks and struggles, and literally threw him into the foyer. There they might have made mincemeat of him had not his wife interfered.

Miss Willard presented a minority report demanding universal suffrage without distinction against sex, and denouncing the liquor traffic. This report created the wildest excitement. Jerry Simpson being the first to oppose it. Scores of men were talking to the chair at once. Even President Polk completely lost himself and was helpless in the uproar. The knights followed Powderly to the gallery for consultation, the farmers' mutual benefit followed McCune to the back of the stage. Hoarse and disgusted Polk then relinquished the gavel and left the scene for good. A brief recess was had, after which Ignatius Donnelly, with a brilliant speech for harmony, quieted the convention. He induced the lady to withdraw the plank temporarily. On motion of Delegate Willard of Kansas the convention adjourned sine die, but immediately afterward the gathering was called to order as a mass meeting by McCune.

Mr. Taubeneck, of Illinois, announced that the executive committee of the people's party proposed to meet at once. The gathering decided to appoint a committee to confer with it regarding the calling of a convention to nominate a president and vice-president. It was adopted and a committee was chosen. The convention then adjourned.

A new political party was born to-night at the meeting of the national committee of the people's party, with some sixteen representatives of the industrial conference present. At midnight the political doctors were still engaged upon an elaborate discussion as to the name and date for christening. July 4th seems to be most in favor. It was agreed that an address should be issued to the voters of the country calling for local meeting to select delegates to the national convention. A committee was appointed to issue the address.

CLERICAL BLACKMAILER.

He Asks For \$1,000 to Soothe His Alleged Wounded Feelings.

St. Louis, Feb. 24.—A sensation was caused in East St. Louis Monday evening by the arrest of the Rev. J. M. Laird of Gillespie, Macoupin county, on a charge of attempted blackmail preferred by Frank B. Bowman, the largest land owner, probably the wealthiest man in East St. Louis. Mr. Bowman received two letters from the Rev. Mr. Laird charging him with undue intimacy with Mrs. Laird, and offering to compromise the offense on payment of \$1,000 in cash.

The Rev. Mr. Laird acknowledges writing the letters, and declares the intimacy has been going on for some time. He attempts to justify his demand for money on the ground that he is a poor man, and deemed that \$1,000 would palliate the crime to a certain extent, beside it would teach Mr. Bowman a useful lesson.

POISONED BY A DRUGGIST.

A Saginaw Man Demands \$20,000 Pay for a Mistake.

SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 24.—Henry Rosenberg, a commercial traveler for the Milton Knitting works of Chicago, together with his wife who resides here, has commenced suit against Dr. Parker, a wealthy druggist of Port Huron, for \$20,000 damages. The suit is based upon a prescription put up by one of Parker's clerks which nearly resulted in the death of Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg. The bill alleges that the main ingredient was belladonna and that more than double the quantity called for by the prescription was put in, making the compound a deadly poison. Rosenberg and his wife became very ill from the effects of the dose, Rosenberg being dangerously ill for three weeks.

THEIR ANNIVERSARY DAY.

Government Officials at the Indian Training School.

CARLETON, Pa., Feb. 24.—The thirtieth anniversary of the Indian training school took place today, and 800 Indian children participated in the exercises. The morning was devoted to the inspection of the different industries connected with the school by visitors, among whom was United States Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts. This afternoon commencement exercises took place and they were largely attended. Speeches were made by Senator Dawes, Congressman English and members of the Indian department. After this the congressional delegation left on a special train for Washington.

IOWA LOCAL OPTION DEFEATED.

Schmidt Bill Downed in the Senate by 23 to 25.

DES MOINES, Feb. 24.—The Schmidt local option bill was defeated in the senate today by a vote of 25 yeas to 23 nays, the number necessary to a constitutional majority being 26. Every democrat was present and voted yes. Reynolds (republican) and Engle (people's party) were absent, but both would have voted against the bill, and the result would have been the same. It has been known for some time that the Schmidt bill would be defeated. It is probable, however, that a new bill for local option by con-

TO AID THE NEEDY

Meeting of the Superintendents of the Poor.

TRAMPS AND THEIR REMEDY

Various Means Advised for the Abatement of These Nuisances—Judge Maxwell on Economic Methods.

At the morning session President McMillan announced the following committee: On resolutions: H. A. Whitney, Calhoun; E. Williams, of Ingham; J. L. Stockwell, of Oakland; John Sullivan, of Isosco; Wm. M. Stone, of Eaton.

On legislation: H. W. Bush, of Kalamazoo; G. K. Howe, of Genesee; H. Mitchell, of Kent.

On nomination of officers: Dr. Campbell, of Chippewa; A. W. Meach, of Kent; C. A. Merritt, of Eaton.

On the selection of a place to hold the next meeting: F. O. Burt, of Livingston; C. A. Kidder, of Oceola; Wm. N. Angel, of Ottawa.

The afternoon session was opened with a paper by Wm. N. Angel of Ottawa county on "Tramps: What Shall We Do With Them?" He said: "The tramp is a modern ingredient in our civilization, but he seems to have come to stay. He comes to us for help, and often begs us to give it, and then not unfrequently is arrested for larceny or some misdemeanor before twenty-four hours have elapsed. None of us are prepared to say how this tramp nuisance may be abated. Legislation, thus far, has proved worthless. Philanthropic measures are creditable to the warm-heartedness of their founders, but in many cases the game is worth far less than the ammunition. I would suggest that cheap barracks might be provided for them at all railroad centers, partly warmed and provided with beds as hard as Pharaoh's heart. Let them be given coarse food, or bread and water, but don't make their surroundings so luxurious that they will enjoy life there."

Dr. Hall of Lansing believed that all tramps lived upon the principle of "Getting Something for Nothing."

"The law does not protect as it should. The only remedy that has ever done any good has been to restrain them, or put them to work. Put them into the work house and make take care of themselves."

Mr. Wicand, superintendent of the state public school said: "Every time you create a benevolent association, you create a class of men that are in the tramp order. Before the G. A. R. post was established, we knew nothing of Grand Army tramps. A possible solution may be found in this way. Make it lawful that these men shall build public roads. In this way the farmer would be helped, the property of the country be increased, and the tramp nuisance abated."

Mrs. d'Arcambel of the Detroit Home of Industry told now she knew a tramp from a discharged prisoner. If a man comes to her home and represents himself as hungry, she always gives him something to eat. Then she questions him about his past life. If he says he has been in prison she tells him to go into the office, hang up his coat and hat, put his name on the register, and after it write for what crime he was imprisoned. After that she instructs him to go down stairs and go to making brooms. She has found that the discharged prisoner will go down and work at the brooms, but that many of the tramp "makes a sneak" out of the back door. Work doesn't seem to agree with the genuine tramp.

After further discussion upon the tramp question, Judge Maxwell of Isabella county presented the topic, "The most economical way to aid the poor, and at the same time not be begrudgingly." The judge said: "If some counties have a way of supplying the wants of the poor at a less cost than others having nearly the same population, we should all seek to adopt their methods. The state should adopt some other method than the present one of caring for its poor. If it could be divided into six districts, two in the upper and four in the lower peninsula, and all paupers be cared for in the six centers, it might reduce expenses to a very desirable degree. It is our glory that the American nation is."

AN EXAMPLE TO ALL OTHER NATIONS

of the world in philanthropic methods of caring for the poor unfortunate. Our country is even broader. Far off lands call on us for help, and we listen to their cries and are now providing bread for famine stricken Russia. But a grander work for us to do is to teach our poor to care for themselves."

Wm. N. Angel thought that the question of furnishing labor for tramps should be brought before the state legislature at its next session.

Mr. Meach of Kent regretted that the charitable ladies of the city had not attended the meetings.

Returning to the discussion of the paper Mr. Meach said that Grand Rapids had solved the tramp question to her entire satisfaction. A rule had been made "No tramp need apply," and it was a rule without exceptions.

Wm. M. Hatheway spoke of the advantage it had been to Grand Rapids to put men under sentence at work at breaking stone for the roads. In his judgment the treatment for men under sentence and for tramps should be uniform.

THE EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session of the poor-master's convention, Mrs. d'Arcambel gave an interesting talk concerning the history of the Detroit Home of Industry for discharged prisoners, and its aims and objects. She concluded by asking the delegates present to consult with their supervisors and see if, in lieu of the fact that the home saved the counties many hundreds of dollars by reforming their criminals, it would not be deemed advisable for the counties to send the home some money to help pay off its debt, and keep up its expense.

Mrs. Myrtle Koon Cherryman told how Mr. Spookeducke instructed Mrs. Spookeducke on the political situation, and then, by request, repeated the selection, "Mary Elizabeth," that she had given the preceding evening.

The Rev. M. P. Dowling, president of the Jesuit college at Detroit read a paper on "Healing the Sores of Lazarus." He said: "For 1800 years Lazarus has been lying at the doors of Christian civilization. During the last one hundred years his pleadings have changed into a demand for justice. Legislation has made him a rebel against the established laws of society."

Lazarus has been the victim of social conditions which have been unjust. This century has given birth to new forms of charity because it has given birth to

NEW FORMS OF OPPRESSION.

Wages are inadequate, working hours too long. There is not sufficient time for recreation or pleasure. The most exhausting bodily labor can not count with certainty upon earning enough to supply the necessities of life. Public charity dries up the fountains of gratitude. The complete divorce of education and religion has taken from people the resigned feeling that all is for the best. Many think public charity should not take into consideration religious motives at all. But I believe religion would help very much in such work. I think mistakes have been made in diagnosing the sores of Lazarus. This intensely practical age is prone to gauge results by what it can touch and feel. Charity is no longer a simple virtue, it is a science. Some philanthropists have stamped their feet on crust of pauperism merely to see what weight it will bear without breaking. Charity means unselfish devotion, pity, and sympathy. I bud from the reports that lack of employment is a great cause of pauperism. True, many do not want to work, they leave the duties of life for other men to do. They are indolent loafers on society. But there is something wrong in the social condition when so many cannot find employment. But Americans open wide their gates for foreigners, and undertake the task that belongs to the places of their birth. The statistics of the United States commissioner of labor show that fifty-eight per cent of all men employed on 60 railroads work less than half the year. And more than 100,000 of these men run an average of only twenty-seven cents a day.

The Poor Have a Natural Right to get work or bread. All who pay taxes for the poor are merely fulfilling the strict application of the natural law.

Then there are the sick and helpless poor. Their poverty is often for the want of thrift. This lack is due to the following causes: That the state will provide for them if they are driven to the wall, that something may turn up for them as it has done for so many, to their great pleasure and novelty, met with among all classes of people, to the principle of equality, and to the absence of any religious sentiment.

Intemperance is given as another cause of pauperism. This can well be believed when one reads that \$1 is given to the church, \$5 to the school and \$55 to the saloon.

Moral influence must form a part of all schemes for charity. If we get down to the heart of Lazarus, we must study the motives which actuate him and keep him in the hopeless state of pauperism. Some biots will even then remain on the virgin page of human happiness."

Dr. Campbell moved that a hearty vote of thanks be extended to Father Dowling for his magnificent paper. Dr. Hull supported the motion, and added that an amendment that 500 copies of the paper be printed for distribution. Dr. Campbell accepted the amendment. Both resolution and amendment were carried unanimously.

THOUGHTS THEY MADE NO DIFFERENCE.

Wm. Hatheway of Grand Rapids wanted to know how employment was to be found. He did not think that the pauper immigrants who come here took much work away from the honest American workman. He questioned if it would be well to shut out the able-bodied, healthy class of foreigners. The report of the committee that Lansing had made the next place of meeting was adopted.

The committee on nominations made the following report, which was adopted: President, Alexander McMillan of Lansing; vice-president, Chas. Holman of Corunna; secretary, John Maxwell of Mt. Pleasant; treasurer, Oscar Finn of Stanton.

A ringing vote of thanks was tendered to all who had presented papers during the convention, and the meeting adjourned.

DEAD ON THE TRACK.

Awful Discovery in the Lake Shore Yards.

Yesterday morning as a laborer was going to his work about 6:30 o'clock, he found the horribly mangled remains of Richard Hetherington lying beside the Lake Shore tracks at the Allen street yards. The news was immediately sent to police headquarters and Coroner Bradish was summoned. The coroner ordered the remains taken to Koch's undertaking rooms on West Bridge street. When the remains were first discovered they were in such a repulsive condition that they were unrecognizable. The head was ground down into the earth between the ties and both legs were broken in several places. One ear was severed from the head and the left arm was broken above the elbow. It was 10 o'clock before the body was cleaned up sufficiently to be recognized.

J. D. McKay then identified the remains as those of Richard Hetherington. It was learned that he lived with his mother and sisters at No. 234 West Bridge street. He was a man about 21 years of age and had been employed in the Rindge, Bertch & Co.'s shoe factory for the last five years, and had been a driver for the South Grand Rapids Ice and Coal company. It was reported that he was an immoderate drinker, and that he was in the city Tuesday evening before leaving the factory. He did not return home after his day's work, and the supposition is that he was under the influence of liquor when the fatal accident occurred. No money was found in his pockets. Coroner Bradish impounded a jury and held an inquest. From the testimony produced the jury decided that the unfortunate young man came to his death by being run over by a freight train at 3:29 o'clock yesterday morning. No blame was attached to railroad company as it was foggy and the engineer could not see him.

GAVE HIM A CHANCE.

Ernest Randall, a boy 15 years old, who says he ran away from his parents at Luther on account of ill-treatment, arrived at the union depot yesterday morning and the officers that infer that locality began to torment him. This aroused his ire and a preliminary skirmish ensued preparatory to cleaning out the whole crowd. The boy was taken to police headquarters by an officer and was afterwards turned over to the superintendents of the poor. He assured the superintendents that he could take care of himself, and he was allowed to go his way.

BOOMS OF THE HOUR

A Boston Man Collides With Many of Them

IN A TRIP ACROSS THE COUNTRY

Every State Has Its Pet Candidate—Massachusetts Democracy is Inflating a Russell Boomlet.

"It's here again, isn't it?" said T. H. Pope of Boston. He was sitting on a settee near the locality where two melancholy individuals were discussing Hill's convention. "I have just returned from a tour of the northwest, and am on my way home again," continued Mr. Pope, "and it has become a deep-settled conviction with me that spring politics has bloomed again. I left Boston three weeks ago. They were getting a Russell boom started there. As I have come westward the number of booms I have encountered would rattle a census taker. Everybody has a boom from poor old antiquated Blair up in the bleak hills of New Hampshire to Boies, who flourishes like a prairie flower on the plains of Iowa. Sandwiched between these are Hill, Cleveland, Russell, Alger, Harrison, Palmer, Gray, Gorham, Holman, McKinley and merciful heaven only knows how many more. Where ever you go you find a lot of wild enthusiasts who can furnish documentary evidence that the party, the country and the inhabitants thereof are going to complete and perpetual perdition if their particular candidate does not receive the nomination. I know men up in Massachusetts whose first men in the morning breathe sweet incense upon Russell's boom, and whose last word at night is a benediction on that same little boomlet. Some of them really believe that Russell will be the next president of the United States, just as certain Michigan republicans are fondly cherishing the conviction that Alger will be the next chief executive. Alger and Russell are both good men, but I should hate to have my chances for inheriting eternal life depend on either's being elected president."

I should not be surprised, though, if Russell made a good fight in the convention and perhaps capture second place. He is a strong man locally, and would carry Massachusetts for the democracy. But to be a strong man locally doesn't necessarily mean to be a strong man nationally. There are great numbers of Massachusetts republicans who have voted for Mr. Russell and would unquestionably do it again; but it does not necessarily follow that republicans all over the country would stampede to his banner. Half the voters of the country never heard of Mr. Russell, and mightily few of the rest of them know anything of his ability and character. Mr. Russell is a brilliant specimen of young American manhood, but he will keep a few years yet, and will eventually become a tower of strength to eastern democracy. If you don't believe that, ask any Massachusetts democrat. He may regard you with contempt for presuming to ask a question that he regards as a stupid one, but if he thinks you aren't hopelessly ignorant he may condescend to explain it to you—in simple words of one syllable, of course, in order that you may comprehend his argument."

WHO WILL BE GOVERNOR?

A. C. Martin of Paw Paw, Says It Will Be Rich.

A. C. Martin, of the Paw Paw True Northerner, is a guest at the Morton. He is accompanied by his wife. Mr. Martin is a candidate for degrees at the consistory meeting. Mrs. Martin isn't but she is having a very enjoyable visit in the city during the session. Speaking of the political sentiment down his way, Mr. Martin said yesterday: "When it comes to the governorship, I think Van Buren county will support John T. Rich. He's my personal choice, first, last and all the time. He is the one man that can lead Michigan republicans to certain victory. I have heard some talk of Woodman of Paw Paw, but I don't think Mr. Woodman stands any chance with John T. Rich. Don Henderson is booming him, but Don is no longer in it. Back in the good old days of Horace Greeley, when the managing editor had to assuage the devil in running the press, Don was a good newspaper man; but he hasn't kept up with the procession. Locality counts figure in the choice of a governor. I don't care whether a man comes from the unexplored hills that border Lake Superior or from the refined and cultured alleys of Detroit, so long as he is a good man and represents the idea of his party, is in sympathy with its movements, and can run like a John Henry rabbit. That's the kind of a candidate a party wants for governor. What difference does it make whether he lives in Amsterdam or Podunk?"

Although Mr. Woodman isn't in the race for governor, yet there is one thing he is in and in for keeps. I feel almost confident that he will be the next representative in congress from our district. If Van Buren county will give him a solid delegation in the convention, there is no reason why he shouldn't be nominated; and if he is nominated you may rest assured that we shall elect him. Mr. Woodman would make a first-class congressman in every respect. The district wouldn't be doing him a favor in sending him; for his services would be invaluable to it. I believe that's all the politics I know just now, but wait three months and I shall be loaded."

CONFERRED ON A BISHOP.

The Hon. Hugh McCurdy, the highest mason in the state of Michigan, is at the Morton. "I just came over to attend the consistory meeting," he said. "There is a magnificent consistory being held in Cincinnati. There is a very large class. We conferred one degree that is worthy of special mention. It was the thirty-third degree and the candidate was Bishop Waldon, of the Methodist church. It was a great event. I don't know that the Methodist church is radically opposed to the principles of masonry, but it is a rare thing to see so high a churchman taking such high degrees. Masonry is booming all over, and Michigan isn't behind the other states."

LIVELY AT ST. LOUIS.

Col. John A. Elwell of St. Louis, the well-known capitalist, was at the Morton yesterday. "St. Louis is prospering," he said. "The farmers around here can't complain this year. What ever they have to sell there is a ready market and cash on delivery. While we haven't had much snow there has been good whealing, and an immense amount of produce, grain, logs, bolts etc., have been brought in. We have had two commission men there who have bought everything they could get their hands on and shipped it east. They paid spot cash for everything they bought. That's what encourages a farmer to work. The idea of selling goods and taking pay in store trade isn't always inspiring to a farmer."

Gossip of the Lobby.

Some of the guests at the New Livingston had a very enjoyable party Tuesday night, at which Pedro was played. An elegant lunch was served and music was furnished by Mrs. Lovejoy's orchestra. Prizes at Pedro were won by Madam Goodman and Clapp and Mr. Douglas Berry.

The Rev. W. H. Van Antwerp of Maranell, rector of the Episcopal church there, visited Colonel Raseley and family at Sweet's yesterday on his way to Grand Haven. He formerly was rector of the church in Des Moines, which Mr. Raseley and family attended.

George D. Smith of Muskegon, one of the best known Masons in the state and the head of the Muskegon team which confers the twenty-first degree in the consistory, is at the New Livingston in company with John L. Murray of the same city.

Miss Maud Haynes of Plainwell is a guest at the Morton. Miss Haynes was injured in the accident on the G. R. & I. between here and Kalamazoo last summer, and is here conferring with the company's attorneys regarding the matter.

Capt. Geo. W. McBride and Postmaster Thomas A. Parash of Grand Haven are at the Morton. Captain McBride is just recovering from a six weeks' struggle with the grip, but his politics is as well and strong as ever.

W. B. Bothamy of Boston is at the New Livingston. He will take charge of the Michigan Publishing & Engraving company, a new concern started here.

W. K. Bird of Des Moines, Iowa, a merchant and son of one of the first residents of that city, is a guest of Colonel Raseley at Sweet's.

S. A. Smith of Alma, manager of the Wright house at that place, was in the city yesterday, a guest at the Morton. J. H. McDowell of Warsaw, Ky., was among yesterday's arrivals at Sweet's. He is in the city buying furniture.

W. N. Wicand, superintendent of the state public school at Coldwater, is a guest at Sweet's.

J. A. Manning of Michigan City, Ind., is at Sweet's. He is attending the consistory meeting.

E. P. Barnard, a Menominee banker and lumberman, arrived at Sweet's yesterday.

Charles Kennedy of Caledonia is at Sweet's. He is in the city purchasing goods.

H. A. Brown, a Kalamazoo produce merchant, is a guest at Sweet's.

Geo. E. Sherman and wife of Lilley dined at the Morton yesterday.

DIED AT HIS POST.

Nathan McNally Drops Dead in the Consistory Mill.

Nathan McNally, a special policeman and nightwatch at Constock's mill, at the corner of Canal and Newberry streets, dropped dead last night about 8 o'clock while on duty. He was found by the engineer, who had been detained in the mill repairing a belt. After he had finished his work and was about to start for home he stepped over to the opposite side of the building and discovered a lamp lying on the ground. He went over to pick up the lamp, and beside it was the body of McNally. He immediately gave the alarm and Coroner Penwarden and Undertaker O'Brien were summoned. Lifeless next day the body was first discovered and upon examination Coroner Penwarden decided that death was caused by apoplexy, and that an inquest was unnecessary. Undertaker O'Brien removed the remains to the late residence of the deceased at No. 420 North India street. Mr. McNally was 55 years old and had served as nightwatch at the Constock mill for the last five years. He went to work last evening apparently feeling as well as usual. He leaves a wife, who was nearly prostrated when the sad news was broken to her.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

Second Day's Meeting of the Consistory and Work Done.

At the meeting of the consistory yesterday morning the Cyrus Council, Princes of Jerusalem, met, Lou H. Winsor presiding and H. C. Tait acting as master of ceremonies. The sixteenth degree, Prince of Jerusalem, was conferred.

The Robbison Chapter, Rose Cross met. H. C. Tait presided and C. E. Fink acted as master of ceremonies. The seventeenth degree, Knight of the East and West, was conferred, and the Knight of Rose Cross, the eighteenth degree, also.

In the evening DeWitt Clinton Consistory met and exemplified the 6th ceremonial of the work in the twenty-first degree of Patriarch Nochieth. George Dudley Smith presided, and the Muskegon chapter performed the ceremonies.

Equal Suffrage Meeting.

At the meeting of the Equal Suffrage club, held yesterday afternoon in Good Templars hall, McMillan block, there was a good attendance of enthusiastic ladies. The corresponding secretary read an announcement from Miss Ann Shaw, stating that she would lecture here, providing suitable arrangements could be made. The club decided to invite Miss Shaw to lecture here at some convenient date in April or May. The literary subject chosen for discussion was Col. Bob Ingersoll's eulogy of Mrs. May Fisk at her burial service. A paper was read entitled, "Do Not Disband." As an illustration of the inadvisability of disbanding was cited the story of a Presbyterian congregation which voted to disband, with the exception of one staunch old lady, who stood firm. The pastor told the air would have to give up, but she replied that she would not, and that they could not disband her. She called to her aid an evangelist, and on the ashes a large church grew with a big congregation. Extracts from letters written by about members were read, and then the club adjourned.